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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT TACOMA

10 BOBBY C. SPAIN,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 MICHAEL J. ASTRUE, Commissioner of
14 Social Security,

15 Defendant.

Case No. C07-5707 FDB

ORDER AWARDING ATTORNEY
FEES AND COSTS

16 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's motion for an award of attorney's fees and
17 costs pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412. Plaintiff seeks an award of
18 \$4,042.83 in attorney fees and \$19.43 in expenses. The Defendant has filed a response stating the
19 Commissioner has no objection to the requested fees and expenses.

20 The Ninth Circuit has established that the Equal Access to Justice Act (EAJA) applies in
21 social security cases. Wolverton v. Heckler, 726 F.2d 580 (9th Cir. 1984).

22 The EAJA provides in pertinent part:

23 Except as otherwise specifically provided by statute, a court shall award to a
24 prevailing party other than the United States fees and other expenses ... incurred by
25 that party in any civil action ... brought by or against the United States in any court
26 having jurisdiction over than action, unless the court finds that the position of the
United States was substantially justified or that special circumstances make an award
unjust.

1 A party can be found to prevail when there is a “material alteration of the legal relationships
2 of the parties,” and the material alteration is “judicially sanctioned.” Carbonell v. INS, 429 F.3d
3 894, 898 (9th Cir. 2005). A material alteration of the legal relationships of the parties occurs when
4 one of the parties is required to do something directly benefitting the other party that they would not
5 otherwise have had to do. Id. at 900. A party need not succeed on every claim in order to prevail.
6 Rather, a plaintiff prevails if he has succeeded on any significant issue in litigation which achieved
7 some of the benefit sought in bringing suit. Id., nt. 5. A litigant prevails for purposes of awarding
8 EAJA fees without a judicial judgement as long as the action has sufficient “judicial imprimatur.” Id.
9 at 899.

10 The Supreme Court has defined the term “substantially justified” as “justified in substance or
11 in the main-that is, justified to a degree that could satisfy a reasonable person.” Pierce v.
12 Underwood, 487 U.S. 552, 565 (1988). To be substantially justified, the government must have “a
13 reasonable basis both in fact and in law.” Id. at 568. The Ninth Circuit has held that the government
14 must be substantially justified during both the underlying agency action and the litigation itself. Al-
15 Harbi v. INS, 284 F.3d 1080, 1084-85 (9th Cir. 2002). Thus, the government must meet this
16 threshold twice - once with regard to the underlying agency action, and then with regard to its
17 litigation position in the proceedings arising from that action. See Kali v. Bowen, 854 F.2d 329, 332
18 (9th Cir. 1988).

19 The party seeking fees must submit “an itemized statement ... stating the actual time
20 expended and the rate at which fees and other expenses were computed.” 28 U.S.C. §
21 2412(d)(1)(B). The appropriate number of hours includes all time “reasonably expended in pursuit
22 of the ultimate result achieved.” Hensley v. Eckerhart, 461 U.S. 424, 431 (1983). However,
23 “excessive, redundant, or otherwise unnecessary” hours should be excluded from the fee award. Id.
24 at 434. Although the fee applicant bears the burden of documenting the appropriate hours expended,
25 “the party opposing the fee application has a burden of rebuttal that requires submission of evidence

1 to the district court challenging the accuracy and reasonableness of the hours charged or the facts
2 asserted by the prevailing party in its submitted affidavits.” Gates v. Deukmejian, 987 F.2d 1392,
3 1397-98 (9th Cir. 1993).


4 By Order dated July 15, 2008 this action was reversed and remanded to the Social Security
5 Administration for further administrative proceedings. The Order is fully favorable to Plaintiff and
6 materially advances his position. The Defendant’s position was not substantially justified as defined
7 by the EAJA, and that there are no special circumstances that would make an award in this case
8 unjust. Counsel for Plaintiff has filed his affidavit seeking attorney fees totaling \$4,042.83 based
9 upon an expenditure of 23.6 hours of attorney's time and \$19.43 in expenses to maintain this action.
10 The government has not claimed that the requested fee or expenses are inappropriate. The Court
11 finds the requested fees and expenses to resolve this matter to be reasonable. Plaintiff has provided
12 sufficient itemized statements of how the time was distributed.

13 ACCORDINGLY,

14 IT IS ORDERED:

15 Plaintiff’s motion for an award of costs and attorney’s fees [Dkt # 26] is **GRANTED**.
16 Expenses in the amount of 19.43, and attorney’s fees in the amount of \$4,042.83 are awarded to
17 Plaintiff’s attorney Eitan Kassel Yanich.

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20 DATED this 19th of September, 2008.

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24 FRANKLIN D. BURGESS
25 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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